DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
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THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864. VOL. I—No. 58

[For The Confederate.]

A Brief History of the 7th Regiment, N. C. T., from its Organization to the 1st October, 1863.

The Seventh Regiment of North Carolina Troops was organized on the ___ day of August, 1891, at Camp Mason, near Graham, Alamance county, North Carolina, as one of the infantry regiments of the original ten thousand State troops, with Reuben P. Campbell, of Iredell county, N. C., Colonel, Edward Graham Haywood, of Wake county, N. C., as Lieutenant Colonel, and Edward D. Hall, of New Hanover county, N. C., as Major.

The regiment left Camp Mason on the 28th of August, 1861, and arrived at Newbern, N. C., on the morning of the 29th, at and about which point it remained, until the 9th of September, at which time it was ordered to Carolina City, and remained there, or on Bogue Banks, or at Shepherdsville, until the 6th of March, 1862, when it was again ordered to Newbern.

On the 13th, it was marched to the fortifications near Newbern, and the artillery from the gunboats opened on us that evening; on the 14th the battle of Newbern was fought, the regiment being under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Haywood—Colonel Campbell having been placed in command of several regiments, one of which was the seventh.

During this action seven companies of the regiment, by order of Lieut. Col. Haywood, altered their position, and drove the enemy out of our breast works, at the point of the bayonet; after they had entered them at some point on our right, left exposed by the early flight of part of our troops. Col. Campbell, Lieut. Col. Haywood, and Major Hall, were all present, participating in this charge—and Lieut. Gen. Holmes, (then Major Gen.) sent a complimentary letter to the commanding officer of the 7th regiment shortly after, landing the conduct of his regiment in the affair at Newbern, and refusing to let the exceptional cases of misconduct on the part of some of the men come before a court-martial, on account of the gallantry of the whole regiment. This letter forms part of an order for releasing the accused men from confinement, now recorded in the regimental order book, Special Order, No. 21, April 23d, 1862. After this fight at Newbern, in which 4,000, or less, of our men engaged 13,000 of the enemy's troops—assisted by a fleet of gunboats, and with reserves of 7,000 more—and held them at bay with very heavy loss, for more than four hours of incessant fighting—the seventh regiment retreated with the rest of our troops to Kinston, N. C., which point they reached on Sunday, the 16th of March, 1862.

For some time before the battle of Newbern, this regiment was in Gen. L. O'B. Branch's brigade, and was commanded by him in that battle, and continued in his brigade and under his command until his death in the battle of Sharpsburg, on the 17th of September, 1862. Before and at the time of the battle of Newbern, the whole department of North Carolina was under the command of Brigadier General R. C. Gatlin; shortly after that battle Gen. Gatlin was relieved of his command, and Maj Gen. Thos. H. Holmes was put in command of the department of North Carolina.

The regiment remained in and about Kinston, N. C., until the 4th of May, 1862, when with the rest of Branch's brigade, it set out for Gordonville, Va., at which place it arrived on the 6th. From Gordonsville the brigade was marched up the turnpike as far as beyond Madison Court House, for the purpose of reporting to Lieut. Gen. (then Major Gen.) Ewell, but before reaching Gen. Ewell's command, the orders were countermanded, and the brigade marched back to Gordonsville, at which place we arrived on the 20th of May, 1862. We left the same day on the railroad for Hanover Court House, and arrived there on the 22d—left the Court House on the 26th, and camped that night near Peake's Station, on the Central Va. railroad, in the neighborhood of the birth-place of Henry Clay, and on the next day the battle of Hanover Court House was fought. The seventh regiment—under Col. Campbell—was held in reserve until the close of the fight, and then near night-fall received orders to hold the enemy in check, until the rest of the forces could be withdrawn from the field. Col. Campbell desired to detach three companies, more especially to perform this duty—stated his purpose to Lieut. Col. Haywood, and left it optional with him to accept the command or to give it to Major Junius L. Hill. Lieut. Col. Haywood took the command himself, selected the three companies—Co. C, Captain R. B. MacRae, of New Hanover, Co. E, Captain A. J. Taylor, of Nash, and Co. A, Captain John G. Knox, of Rowan; and, with these three companies, supported by Col. Campbell, with the rest of his command, he engaged and held the enemy in check until Gen. Branch had withdrawn his command from the field. The 12th regiment, N. C. T., was, after sometime, sent to Lieut. Col. Haywood's assistance as he was falling back re-join the command. They poured a volley into the enemy's advancing columns, and then fell back as ordered, behind the seventh, which finally covered the rear. Lieut. Col. Haywood, and the officers and men under his command, were especially complimented by Col. Campbell, for their skill and bravery upon this occasion—and the whole brigade received the thanks of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, (transmitted in a letter of congratulation to Brig. Gen. Branch,) for their gallant and distinguished services.

After the battle of Hanover Court House, the seventh regiment, N. C. T., with the rest of Branch's brigade, was removed to the vicinity of Richmond, and it remained around said city, doing picket duty on the Chickahominy river, until the 25th of June, 1862. It was just after this fight, and while on their way to Richmond, that Branch's brigade, then first—called the fourth brigade—was placed in Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill's (then Major Gen. Hill's) division. This division is the famous "Light Division," so prominent in all the battles around Richmond, and in the army of Northern Va.

On the 25th June, 1862, Branch's brigade commenced its march in the world-renowned struggle of seven days around Richmond.—On the 26th we crossed the Chickahominy river—Branch's brigade being on the extreme left of Gen. A. P. Hill's command, and crossing the river first, and nearer its source than the rest of the troops. The seventh regiment was the first to cross the bridge, and Lieut. Col. Haywood, with three companies of the seventh regiment, to wit: Companies C, F, and A, commanded respectively by Captains MacRae, Turner and Knox, were detached to clear the road up to Mechanicsville, and crossed the bridge a little in advance of the rest of the seventh. Shortly after crossing this detachment encountered a squadron of yankee cavalry, and put them to flight, capturing their guidon. The most active part of the skirmishing was done by Captain Turner, and the flag was first seized by Captain MacRae—the same being the first flag captured in the fights around Richmond—taken before the rest of the troops had crossed the Chickahominy. These facts, are, for the most part, authenticated by General Order, No. 6—Headquarters 4th Brigade, Light Division, July 29th, 1862. Lieut. Col. Haywood's command, supported by Col. Campbell, with the rest of the seventh—and at one time assisted by Co. B, commanded by Captain R. S. Young—were actively engaged in skirmishing, and feeling the way for the march of the rest of the troops, until pretty late in the afternoon of the 26th. The seventh was then united and marched directly to Mechanicsville, where they were in line of battle under heavy fire that evening, and on the morning of the 27th, although not actively engaged on the 27th, the enemy gave way and fell back.

In the afternoon of the 27th, we encountered the enemy at Cold Harbor, and after a bloody battle, defeated him. The seventh regiment was sent in advance by Gen. Branch—it suffered verely. Col. Campbell was killed bearing his flag forward; 1st Lieut. Duncan C. Haywood, seized it next and shared the same fate; seven men in all were shot down in their efforts to carry it forward. Just at night, when the regiment was reduced to a handful, the battered flag and shattered staff were brought out of the conflict by Corporal (now Orderly Sergeant) Lazarus Peary, Co. C, of Brunswick county, N. C., and the flag was transmitted to the Chief Executive of N. C. by Lieut. Col. Haywood, promoted to be Colonel from that date; Major Hill to be Lieut. Colonel, and Captain R. S. Young to be Major.

On the 29th of June, 1862, we again encountered the yankees at Frazier's farm, where we again had a bloody contest, and on the 30th the regiment was under heavy fire at Malvern Hill, but were not actively engaged. We pursued the enemy on the 1st of July, and marched to the neighboorhood of Harrison's landing on James river, where we remained until the 4th of July, when we removed to within three miles of Richmond, where we remained until the 28th of the same month. For a more particular and reliable account of the part taken by the seventh regiment in the seven days around Richmond, reference is made to the official report of Lieut. Col. Haywood to Brigadier General Branch, made soon after, a copy of which was furnished to the Governor of North Carolina, and is, probably, now on file in the Adjutant General's office at Raleigh. The seventh regiment left Richmond with the rest of Branch's brigade, on the 28th of July, 1862; and arrived at Gordonsville on the 29th, near which place we remained until the 6th of August, when we marched to Cedar Run, where we encountered the enemy on the 9th and defeated him; at this fight an incident occurred which deserves a place on the roll of honor. It was necessary to detail a color guard to replace the one which had been nearly destroyed around Richmond—some of those detailed, remembering the melancholy but glorious fate of those who had carried the colors at Richmond, showed a great indisposition to take so dangerous a post of honor—when Serg't Joshua W. Vick, Co. E, of Nash county, volunteered to the Colonel of the regiment for that service; and his example was quickly followed by others, till a sufficient number was raised. The unwilling men were returned to their places, and the colors entrusted to the volunteer guard. For this and for gallant and dangerous service, well performed at Harper's Ferry, Serg't Vick was made 2d Lieut. of Co. E; and he now commands as Captain that company in this regiment—no reference is made to the *so-called* official report of this action—since it was based upon one not drawn up either by the 1st, 2d, or 3d in command at the time, and seems intended to reflect upon the commanding officer of this regiment, and cannot properly be called official. But a report of said fight drawn up at Col. Haywood's request, by the 2d Lieutenant in command (Major R. B. MacRae,) will be furnished, together, with this sketch.

The seventh regiment, after this, was ordered back with the brigade to Orange Court House, Va, where we arrived on the 12th of August, and remained till the 18th, when we marched to Clarks Mountain, and from thence to a point near Jefferson, where we arrived on the 23d, and on the 24th were subjected to a very heavy shelling, which lasted all day. In the evening we moved to Jefferson, Va., and on the 25th we marched towards Manassas Junction, and encountered a portion of the enemy there on the 27th, and defeated them. On the 28th, 29th and 30th, the second battle of Manassas was fought, and after mid day of the 29th, Captain MacRae commanded the regiment—the commanding officers having been wounded in the eye about that time. On the 1st of September the battle of Ox Hill was fought, in which the seventh—still under command of Captain MacRae—participated. On the 3rd of September the brigade marched towards Maryland, the seventh, being under command of Captain Knox—Captain MacRae having been seriously wounded at Ox Hill. On the 5th of September, 1862, we crossed into Maryland, and Col. Haywood having rejoined the regiment, assumed command. We marched from the State line of Maryland to Frederick City, and thence *via* Boonsboro', Williamsport and Martinsburg, Va., to the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, and advanced upon that place along the railroad on the 14th. The seventh regiment was sent in front by General Branch to drive in the pickets, &c., and did considerable skirmishing on the evening of the 14th—took several prisoners, and is believed to be the only regiment in the brigade that took an active part in the affair at Harper's Ferry or that suffered in killed and wounded, and our loss was very small. Capt. Knox commanded the advance company of skirmishers, and that night *first* scaled the heights which we occupied the next day, overlooking the enemy's works, which heights had been occupied by the enemy as we advanced and were supposed to be so occupied when Capt. Knox, supported by Col. Haywood with the rest of the 7th, first ascended them. Gen. Branch with the rest of the brigade did not advance until notified by Col. Haywood that he had scaled and occupied the heights. On the 15th of September, 1862, Harper's Ferry was surrendered by the Yankees with all it contained, after a short but brilliant artillery fight.—The seventh regiment with the rest of Branch's brigade, were part of the troops marched into the works to accept the surrender.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP 47TH N. C. REGIMENT,
NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA.,
March 26th, 1864.

The men and officers of the 47th N. C. regiment, Kirkland's brigade, met this day at ten o'clock, on the regimental parade ground, pursuant to a call from the commander.

On motion of Capt. W. J. Lankford, Col. G. H. Faribault was called to the chair.

The chairman, on taking his seat, explained the object of the meeting to be to show our appreciation of the character and services, and our deep regret at the untimely death of Lieut. Col. John A. Graves. In a few appropriate and touching remarks, he depicted the many elements in the public career and social qualifications of Lieut. Col. Graves, that rendered his services so valuable, and his loss so lamented, and paid a tender tribute to the worth and memory of the noble dead.

On motion, the meeting was further organized by the appointment of Lieut. T. L. Poteatt, secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The chairman appointed Rev. W. S. Lacy, chaplain, Capts. W. C. Lankford and J. H. Norwood, Sergts. J. Y. Moss and D. H. Blake. The committee, after retiring, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The unwelcome intelligence has reached us of the death of Lieut. Col. John H Graves, 47th North Carolina regiment, at Johnson's Island, March 24, 1864, and this painful news has been too surely confirmed, we, the officers and men of the 47th N. C. regiment, in sympathy with his loved State in the loss of one so able in council and valient in the field, in sympathy with his family in their sad affliction, and in expression of our own deep distress at this sore personal bereavement, do

Resolved, That we submit to the inscrutable wisdom of God, acknowledging that His ways are not as our ways, and that while we murmur not at the mysterious dispensation of His providence, we deeply deplore that He has taken from us a loved leader, counsellor and friend.

Resolved, That we mourn the loss of Lieut. Col. Graves as one of the most favored and gifted sons of our beloved Commonwealth, whose character and influence as a participant in State councils were highly honored and useful, whose dauntless bravery and cool determination in the cause so dear to his heart, won for him the applause and incited the emulation of those he led, and whose generous courtesy and magnanimous nature as a commander, comrade and friend, gained the hearty confidence and tender affection of all who knew him.

Resolved, That we cherish with the deepest emotion, the memory of his manly virtues, and like him strive to be true to the glory of our native State, unswerving in our devotion to its best interests, consistent in principle and action, generous to the faults of others, quick in sympathy and kindness, forgiving in temper and courteous in disposition, and above all, fearless in the field of daring, and determined in the defence of our country's cause.

Resolved, That while under any circumstances we would deeply mourn his fall, we especially regret that his death took place far removed from the tender associations of home, and the gentle ministrations of loved ones, rather than in the blaze of glory on the field of fame, yet though we none the less regard it as the sacrifice of a great heart and noble spirit to his country, and though we bear in mind the high purpose that nerved our lost commander, and cherish his stern resolve never to yield to the foe.

Resolved, That we tender to his own family our sincere sympathy in their sorrow, though we assure them how deeply we feel with them in their bereavement, knowing how sorely they must be stricken, since our loss is so severe, and commend them to the love of Him who in tenderness afflicteth not willingly.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, together with the proceedings of this meeting, be forwarded to the *Biblical Recorder*, Daily *Confederate*, Petersburg *Express* and Richmond *Sentinel*, with the request that State papers copy.

On motion they were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

Col. G. H. FARIBAULT, *Chm'n.*
Lt. F. L. POTEATT, *Sec'y.*

FOUR PER CENT. CONFEDERATES.—As some uncertainty and even misapprehension exists as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent Currency Act, the following statement, which the *Sentinel* makes, upon full information from the Treasury Department, and by its desire, will be acceptable to the public.

The four per cent. certificate of deposit will be received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued, *or of any assignee*. The certificates are assignable in the form usual with certificates of stock.—We would advise holders to take the usual business course of making an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all Confederate registered bonds, but leaving a blank for the name of the assignee. The name of any holder can be inserted to suit occasions.

We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the tax collectors will be authorized to give him a new certificate for the excess. For example, if a citizen's tax be seven hundred dollars, and he give in a certificate of deposit for one thousand dollars, he will receive a new certificate for three hundred dollars. Thus, a certificate for a large amount may serve the successive uses of several tax payers. Fractional parts of a hundred dollars, however, the tax payer will be required to pay in money, as no bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury.

The denominations of the bonds to be issued in redemption of the certificates of deposit now being given, will be six, and no more—viz: one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand and five thousand.

The Dalton correspondent of the Atlanta *Register* avers that the programme of the Abolition government for the pending spring campaign has been fixed, beyond doubt, and according to all indications, will open a grand demonstration in an attempt against Atlanta. The movement of troops on the part of the enemy and all his preparations, point mainly in that direction. It is known that the concentration of the enemy's forces in the direction of Chattanooga is greater than on the Potomac, and that there is more activity there than at the latter point.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson is now at Fort Delaware in good health.

FROM ARKANSAS.—A despatch dated St. Louis, March 10th, to the northern press, says that Waldon, sixty miles south of Fort Smith, Ark., recently our advanced post, was burned by guerrillas a few nights ago.

Two steamboats and a large supply train from Little Rock arrived at Fort Smith.

The steamer Leon, laden with commissary stores, was sunk in the Arkansas river, above Little Rock, on the 9th.

Gen. Price has returned from Matamoras, Mexico, where his recent furlough allowed him to go to visit his family. He now commands the rebel department of Arkansas. Desecters continue to arrive in considerable numbers.

A PRAYING OFFICER.—A correspondent of the North Carolina *Presbyterian* says of Col. Wood, who captured and burned the yankee gunboats in the late expedition against Newbern: "One of his crew told me that it is his invariable habit, before entering into a conflict, to call his men to prayer. So it was on the way down to Newbern. Just before getting in sight of town, he called the boats together, and made his men all kneel in prayer. How this reminded me of the lamented Jackson."

DEATH OF HON. DAVID M. CURRIN.—We are sorry to announce the death of Hon. David M. Currin, of Tennessee. Mr Curren was an attentive, useful and highly esteemed member of the House of Representatives, and seemed in his usual health on the adjournment of that body in February.

New Advertisements.

To the stockholders of the Bank of Commerce at Newbern.—THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m.

Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

Wanted.---By a Young Lady, a Situation as GOVERNESS in a family where the children are small, and require to be taught only the English branches. Best recommendations will be given and terms made known by application to E. S.
Macon Depot, Warren county, N. C.
ap 2-58-6t.

Agents Wanted to Collect Arms and ORDNANCE STORES in North Carolina Pay $4,00 per day, and a liberal compensation for Stores collected, according to a fixed schedule. Applicants must furnish satisfactory testimonials of exemption from Military service, of character, and qualifications. None others need apply.
Address, F. E. G. CARR,
Gen'l Agent Col. Ord. Stores.
Charlottesville Va.
Charlottesville, Va. March 25, 1864. ap 2-55-4t.

RALEIGH, March 30, 1864.
Col. C. B. ALLEN,
Ag't R. & G. R. R. Co.

Ordered by Mr. T. J. Sumner, Suprt., and Engr., that I recieve no frights with charges destined for Charlotte & S. C. R. Road.
M. S. BARRINGER,
Ag't. N. C. R. R. Co.

Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the foregoing order, all freight destined for points beyond Charlotte, must be prepaid. This Company will not be responsible for delay's or damages that may occur under this arrangement. C. B. ALLEN, Ag't.
ap 2-58-6t. R. & G. R. Road Co.
Petersburg Daily Express copy one week.

Notice.---Application will be made to the General Assembly at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company. mh 31-5-eod-3t.

WANTED.--A Good Milch Cow.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Two good Milch Cows wanted immediately. Apply at THIS OFFICE

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
Captain **RIDDICK GATLING, Jr., 33rd** Regt. N. C. Troops, will be supported as a candidate to represent Gates county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, by his numerous friends in the army of Northern Virginia. What say his friends at home?
mh 29 54 tw5t*

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO., VANCE, March 25, 1864.

This Company will pay the Confederate Tax on stocks held by individuals. By order of Directors. THOMAS WEBB,
mh 29 54-d1w President.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO., MARCH 15, 1864.

THIS Company will not receive any more private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN,
mh 16-43 d15t Sup't.
Progress will copy until 1st April and forward account to this office.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD	
By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-d1y

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming, At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get *fits*, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-34lm. C. M. FARRISS.

Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal. F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and spatch at THIS OFFICE.

HORSES AND MULES WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE CONFEDERATE service, a number of HORSES & MULES.

Those who have spare animals will do well to call at once on Wm. F. Askew, the Agent of Inspector General, or to W. W. PEIRCE,
ap 1—57-6t Major & Chief Q. M.

HIDES, HIDES.

HAVING OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF Mr. Woodward, one of the best Tanners in the Confederate States, I am now ready and receiving HIDES to Tan on Shares. I tan for one-half, and sell my share to owners, (except speculators,) at one dollar per pound, or for one-third and sell as I choose. Tanning done for indigent soldiers' families free of charge. I will re tan and finish leather for the government or individuals on reasonable terms. Persons requiring information are referred to the editors of the *Confederate*. J. ROBT. JEFFREYS.
ap 1—57-d1w&w4w*

$50 REWAD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON the 19th of February, a NEGRO WOMAN. Said woman is about 30 years of age, complexion black, height 5 feet four inches, and has lost her right breast by a cancer. Suppose she is trying to pass herself off as a free woman in the neighborhood of Knap of Reeds, or Tally Ho, Granville county, N. C. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or confinement in jail so that I can get her. SARAH K. ROSS,
ap 1—57-w4t* Durhams Station, N. C.

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District.---I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfully served my country in the tented field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat, and burden of the day." His interest is the interest of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth, in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress *duty* will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully,
N. A. RAMSEY.
Capt. Co. D, 61st N. C. T.
Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.
mh 24—51 tf

NOTICE.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co. Raleigh, March 29, 1864.

THE tax imposed by the Confederate States for the year 1864, on the shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, will be paid by the Corporation. Share holders will not give in or pay this tax. W. J. HAWKINS, Pres't.
mh 31-56-2w.

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A. RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1864.

I Require twenty-five No. 1 negro men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately.
mh 31-56-6t W. E. PEIRCE, Cap't & A. Q. M.

LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER'S having bought the right for the counties of Orange, Chatham, Wake Granville, Person and Caswell, to make, use and sell Kendall's celebrated

"FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"

are now engaged in putting them up for sale. This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order, and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth woven. No looms make better cloth. They weave thick or thin, as may be desired, from the same drawing in, simply by changing the treddle strings, which can be done in ten minutes. Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinet, Blanket, Twill or Serge, Fustain, &c., may be woven. Also double width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp beam and draw in the warp well, in the common looms, can successfully operate on these looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily worked by a boy or girl 15 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or horse power.

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c., a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

The price of these looms before the war, for ___ power, was $100. We will sell them at the same now, if paid in provisions, wheat, flour, corn, meal, &c., at old prices or their equivalent in bank, State, or Confederate bills.

GEO. W. PUREFOY,
R. B. SANDERS,
mh 20-55-eod1m Chapel Hill, N. C.
[Biblical Recorder and Hillsboro' Recorder insert five time and send bills to R. B. Sanders.]

REWARD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S., REGISTER'S BUREAU, March 25, 1864.

BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, I will pay a reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to any one who will furnish information that shall lead to the detection of the party or parties who perpetrated the recent theft of COUPON BONDS from this office, or the recovery of the Bonds. Any information in regard to the above Bonds, to me with A. JACKSON, at the Treasury Building, main street, will reach me.

LIST OF BONDS STOLEN:

No. 48,935 to 48,964, inclusive, for $1,000 each, eight per cent., $30,000;
No. 33,834 to 33,850, inclusive, for $1,000 each, seven per cent., $17,000;
No. 34,801 to 34,811, inclusive, for $1,000 each, seven per cent., $11,000;
No. 32,686 to 32,711, inclusive, for $500 each, seven per cent., $13,000;
No. 3,507 to 3,510, inclusive, for $1,000 each, six per cent., $4,000;
No. 914, for $100, six per cent., $100.
Total, $75,100.

[Signed] RO. TYLER, Register.
mh 28-53-d3t.

Richmond Enquirer, Whig and Dispatch, Montgomery Advertiser, Savannah Republican, Charleston Mercury and Wilmington Journal copy as above and send bill to Ro. Tyler, Register of Treasury.

$100 REWARD,

For negro boy JOHN. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice; speaks and moves quickly; had on when he left a light-colored roundabout and a soldier's cap. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest said boy and return him to me, or confine him in jail so that I can get him. GEO. BADGER HARRIS,
Ad'mr A. H. ALLEY.
mh 29 54-6t* Henderson, N. C.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Chell, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address
Wm. M. SMITH.
39-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Office Chatham R. R. Co.
RALEIGH, March 4, 1864.

ALL Checks and Requisitions of this Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.
34 3tawts.

Notice.---All persons Now Holding, or who may hereafter hold checks or drafts against us dated prior to April 1864, are notified to present them for payment before that date, or they will be paid in the old Currency.
37-4t W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-43 tde

WE ARE AUTHORIZED AND REQUESTED to announce WILLIAM P. TAYLOR, Esq., of Chatham, as a Candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, to supply the place of Hon. Samuel H. Christian, deceased.
mh 16-43tde

BLADDERS! BLADDERS!

I have a sufficient quantity of Bladders for present use, and have stoped buying them.
R. B. SAUNDERS,
March 17-47-d t.* Chapel Hill N. C.

STOCK FOR SALE.

IF APPLICATION BE MADE IMMEDIately, I will sell 100 shares in the Chatham Railroad Company at par $100 per share.
W. W. VASS,
mh 19 46-dtf Treas.

Cotton for Sale.

200 BALES, MORE OR LESS, OF COTTON, in good order. Parties wishing to buy will address S. T. WILDER, Louisburg, N. C., stating the highest price they are willing to pay. If preferred, the cotton can remain stored where it now is until the parties wish to remove it.
mh 22-48 d10t3taw

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing Session, to begin in July, a YOUNG LADY well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to
J. D. BAIRD, Principal,
mh 23-49-tf. Tally Ho, N. C.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the ensuing adjourned session, for the passage of an act incorporating a company in the county of Wake, to be styled "The Joint Stock Confederate Publishing Company."
mch 28-53-d1m.

Notice

TO THE PEOPLE OF NASH COUNTY. We propose the name of our very worthy friend MR. A. HINTON, to represent us in the House of Commons the next session. We know him to be a good and worthy gentleman, and to those who have not made his acquaintance, we will only say to know him is only to like him.
mh 28-53 d1t.* A FARMER.

QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on registered business.

I will receive the tax due thereon at the same time.

The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 12, 1864.—40-d1d

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.
mh 25—51eod-1m C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C., MARCH 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53 d27t.

Notice

By the Governor of North Carolina.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States, by the death of the Honorable SAMUEL S. CHRISTIAN, Representative elect to the second Congress from the seventh Congressional District; and writs of Election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the THIRD THURSDAY IN APRIL, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are by law entitled to cast their votes in this election on the SECOND THURSDAY IN APRIL.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of March A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

[SEAL.] Z. B. VANCE.
By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
March 18, 1864. 45-12t.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, March 19, 1864.

Blacksmiths Wanted.—Steady employmen, and good wages will be given. Apply to
Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
mh 28-53-d12t. Comd'g Officer.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, April 2, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜

Begun Again.

Our attention is called to a meeting held in Harnett county on the 23rd of February, by its publication in the *Progress* of yesterday.

This meeting has resolved: "That this is a cruel, unchristian and uncalled for war;" without designating that it is so on the part of our enemies, and thus leaves the inference that our government is carrying on a war of this description.

It further proposes—"a convention of all the States in the Confederacy, for the purpose of making some propositions to the Northern government, for a lasting and honorable peace to both sections of our once united, but now divided and ruined nation;" thus ignoring the lawful, rightful, constitutional separation of the two nations, and assuming some remaining unity, and recognizing only a division of sections of one nation, in mockery of our separate nationality and to the detriment of our recognition abroad.

And the *Progress* makes itself the medium of communicating these proceedings to the soldiers and the public. Thus agitation is recommenced, and at once assumes a shape to defy our government and to *"measure its strength."* If we are to be safe in North Carolina, this *issue* should be met at once.

We invite the attention of the Confederate Authorities to it. Coming as it does just as the enrolment is to commence, its tendency is materially to hinder the public service. We submit for their consideration—whether a public meeting which denounces the war as "unchristian and uncalled for," which the Congress of the Confederacy has declared against a foreign power, be not "a combination or conspiracy to resist the lawful authority of the Confederate States; a combination to assist the enemy, giving him aid and comfort; and a combination to encourage desertions."

Second—whether a public meeting which proposes a form of negotiation with the enemy not recognized by the constitution and laws, but in direct contravention thereof, is not a "combination to subvert the government of the Confederate States," by usurping its proper functions?

Third—whether a newspaper which publishes such proceedings, does not become a party to the offence, and amenable therefor?

It is time for the authorities at Richmond to look this matter in the face. This movement in Harnett county is a FEELER. We have reliable information, that one of the actors in it has been open in his avowals of a readiness for secession from the Confederacy and a reconstruction of the Union, and that this has been his talk to soldiers and citizens.

If this evil can go on it will grow each day, and the government may find a necessity imposed upon it for measures of such sternness as no one desires to see. The present case of the *Progress* presents a fit opportunity to test the question as to how far this species of assemblage is legitimate, and whether this is a rightful exercise of the liberty of the press to make such publication. We do not wish any harm to our neighbor of the *Progress*, and we apprehend it will not object to the issue being solved in the way we propose. If there is nothing wrong—nothing illegitimate in the publication, nor in the proceedings—the Commissioner will so find; and then these meetings can be held and published to Mr. Holden's heart's content—sad and evil as their consequences may be. But if the proceedings and their publication fall within the unlawful combinations we have spoken of, then the Commissioner will find that—the paper will be suppressed, so far as its present editor is concerned, and the army will obtain a valuable soldier here, and others in Harnett—for the worst punishment we desire to see, is conscription.

The attention of the authorities is earnestly invited to this matter in the interest of the public, lest a more grevious calamity befall us. Let us know what the law is, and whether it has been passed to be maintained or to be trifled with.

We understand a Commissioners has been appointed under the late law. Mr. Holden and his friends have derived and are deriving all the advantages of the cry of *persecution*. Ignorant people are every where being told that the *Standard* has been suppressed; that Gov. Vance has refused to protect him; and upon these and like misrepresentations, his claims to popular sympathy are put.

No where but in North Carolina are such proceedings as those of the Harnett meeting adopted. No where but in North Carolina do the press publish such proceedings. Everywhere but in North Carolina they are regarded and denounced as treasonable and criminal. Here in North Carolina they are claimed to be within the popular privileges, to hold such meetings, and to be legitimate in the press to put such proceedings in circulation. The *Progress* makes the issue. In one sense it has a right to make it. We trust the government will meet it. A decision in the case of the *Progress* will settle the law in the State, and all good citizens will abide by it. For the benefit of all, the sooner it is settled the better.

"A more serious matter is the heresy of a separate peace, and if this project is meant to apply to any of the undoubted members of the Confederacy, it is monstrous treason to the cause. Fortunately for the faithful; the treason would be so monstrous as to be impracticable; and unfortunately for the faithless, the attempt to carry the theory into practice would bring swift retribution on the heads of those who would fain sneak out from the fight which they began. Alas! for the skulkers, who find themselves between two fires on their devious way to the rear, and see the muzzle of the sergeant's pistol pointed at their heads.

But enough of these legislative absurdities. This is not the way to get peace of any kind, much less an honorable peace. The terms on which we are ready to cease fighting are well known, and the Yankees do not need to be told; every few weeks, that if they will withdraw their armies from our soil, and allow the debateable States to join which ever alliance they prefer, we are willing to rest on our swords. If we thrust the offer upon them, they will imagine that we will ultimately take less; and it is not desirable that there should be any haggling about the essentials of the pacification. Besides, so long as the war enters as an element into the Presidential campaign; so long as they can make capital out of the conduct of the war in the furious canvass which is about to convulse the North; so long no one, Democrat or Republican, wants peace. Peace would cut the ground from under the feet of the contending factions, and any overtures which we might make, would be rejected by both alike.

Let us bide our time and show no uneasiness, no impatience, not even if the Yankees should offer us a real peace; not even then would it be well for us to manifest any extravagant joy, or enter into the preliminaries without due caution. The basis of any agreement with so treacherous an enemy must be carefully examined, lest concessions be made which will weaken the foundations of the fabric of national independence, reared at an expense of so much blood and treasure."

The above is an extract of a most judicious article from a late Richmond *Examiner*. It fits the case in North Carolina exactly, and exposes the follies and absurdities of these "daily" peace propositions. Extracted as it is from a journal not blinded by any peculiar partiality for the Administration, it may well pass for authority with those who, in this State, bear to the Richmond cabinet the intensity of opposition.

Never in the history of political struggles has there been concocted a scheme of operations so unworthy of popular respect, as that Mr. Holden has exposed in this State.

He stirred the waters of agitation to a fury, and in the moment when his followers imperilled themselves, under "judicious advice" he withdrew from the surface and suspended his paper—(professedly.)

He declined to meet the people—openly assigning for a reason his unwillingness to invite the people from their employments to "harangue them for votes;" leaving his friends covertly to excuse him on the plea that personal safety will not allow his canvassing.

He has asked his exchanges to continue to furnish their papers to him, alleging his suspension to be a necessary one; and he is engaged, as we have been informed, in privately issuing a half sheet from his office, giving to it a date long subsequent to that when it was really published; and this is withheld from many of his regular subscribers, and from the press with which he has habitually exchanged. (We hope this is not true; but these facts have been stated to us.)

If they be true, the canvass is opened with a deception that is wholly inexcusable.—And more than all, the slander is put forth in his behalf, that his paper has been suppressed and he forbidden to publish it.

There was a time—(with shame be it said)—when political trickery oftimes succeeded—in those days when Mr. Holden so fiercely denounced it in Mr. J. M. Leach, late Lt. Col. of Kirkland's regiment. But the harsh experiences of this war have infused a new moral sense, and men look and think for themselves. This election is not be won by chicanery. It will be the severest ordeal for personal and political character, that candidates ever passed through. Let him who enters the lists look well to his garments and see that his skirts are clear—for the inspections will be rigid to the last degree. Men expect to deal and be dealt by with candor; for *loyalty* is to be put to the test in North Carolina this summer, and men will stand or fall for the future by the record they make.

The Election for Congress in the Seventh District.

The soldiers are entitled to vote on the second Thursday in April—that will be on the 14th day of the month. If the soldiers would contribute to the defeat of Mr. Leach, the "Holdenite," it will be well for them not to *"waste their strength,"* but to rally on one or the other of the two other candidates, A. G. Foster or N. A. Ramsay, both loyal Confederates.

We understand it is the determination of the loyal soldiers to vote open tickets, intending thereby to make *historic* the action of all men in the present Gubernatorial election. Already the cry is heard in the army—"come out of that folded ticket—we know you're a tory." Let the soldiers vote open tickets in this Congressional election, and they can at once ascertain the strongest man.

DISTILLING.—We are informed by one of the Judges of our Superior Court, that any person going before a Magistrate and making affidavit that a certain person is engaged in distilling, contrary to the law of the State, it is the duty of the Magistrate to have the offender arrested and bound over for trial at the next Court; in like manner as he may be bound over for any other misdemeanor. We are constantly receiving complaints on this subject. Here is a plain and easy remedy. They people themselves are to blame if they do not apply it.

We learn that the Steamer *Advance* has safely arrived, with another valuable cargo.

The Seventh Congressional District.

Our friends, Mr. Waddell and Mr. Taylor, have shown a commendable patriotism in yielding their claims in the present Congressional canvass, in the above District. We should have been pleased to see either of the gentlemen elected. Without disparagement to others, we could not help feeling an earnest sympathy for Mr. Waddell. He has five sons in the service, who have fought gallantly, and whose heroic deeds will add illustrations of patriotism to the distingnished roll which North Carolina will furnish. Compared with Mr. J. M. Leach, *once* Lieut. Col. of Kirkland's regiment—Kirkland that is now Brigadier General, whom Mr. Leach remembers—these brave young Waddell's—but, we forbear the comparison. Both are on the military record, and the historic files will speak for *both*. Mr. Waddell is also a thoroughly true man, and would have made an excellent representative. So also of Mr. Taylor.

There are still three candidates in the field field—Mr. Leach, "Holdenite," and Mr. A. G. Foster and Capt. Ramsay, loyal Confederates, and of course both in favor of Gov. Vance. The only hope of election that Mr. Leach has, is in the running of two or more to divide the loyal vote. Will not one or the other of these gentlemen sacrifice himself to the good of the cause? It is not for us to say which; but the weaker, whichever that may be, ought to withdraw.

A Cowardly Assassination.

The body of Mr. Wm. Gray Strickland, residing a few miles north of this city, was yesterday morning found brutally murdered, a short distance from one of his plantations. We learn that on the afternoon previous, he rode with a neighbor in his buggy some distance in the direction of one of his plantations which he wished to visit. Leaving his friend at the point necessary, he struck through an old field, and while passing through some wood, he was fired upon by the assassins and shot in the back; they then went to him and, it is supposed, finding him not dead, two terrible blows were given him across the face—either with the butt of a musket or some heavy club—and thus they despatched him.

The vile perpetrators are supposed to be two or three deserters who are known to be in that section. They have been guilty of many depredations in the neighborhood, stealings hogs, &c., and Mr. Strickland, among others, had suffered thereby, and he had perhaps taken some steps to have them arrested. Hence their vengeance upon him.

Surely every effort should be made to procure the arrest of the foul murderers; and we have no doubt such will be the case. The civil and military authorities should both combine to this end; for no one is safe while such villians are at large.

Mr. Strickland was a highly respectable, useful citizan, of handsome means, with an interesting family, and his death is much deplored.

Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems.

We learn that this distinguished Divine will address the citizens of Auburn, on the second Tuesday in April, the citizens of Cabarrus, on the third Tuesday in April, and of Mecklenburg on the fourth Tuesday, in the Court House of these respective counties—the times designated being the court weeks of those counties. The addresses will be on the state of the country, and in behalf of the Endowment.

All monies received at this office since March 25th, of larger denominations than $5, have been subject to the deduction of 33⅓ per cent., and the persons remitting such have been credited accordingly. This is in accordance with a notice published in the paper early in March.

MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 31st, says the Confederate authorities will allow the present militia organization of the State to remain as at present constituted until further orders. All men between eighteen and forty-five, capable of active duty in the field, will be at once ordered into the regular service; but as it is supposed those intended by the law for a reserve forces, will, by their present association, with others not liable under the Confederate law, yield a larger local force than might otherwise be collected, their present organizations are allowed to remain, so long as it may be deemed expedient, without, however, any surrender or qualification of the right to organize them at any time under the Confederate law.

The attention of Gen. Pickett, who is, we believe, the Commanding Officer of this Department of North Carolina, is called to the article in this paper of to day, on the Harnett meeting and their publication. The Commissioner for the State can only act upon an arrest by a Departmental Commander.

The issue is now presented in such a shape as to settle what the law is on the subject of combinations—and it is for the interest of our people that it *should be settled.*

A communication from Kinston, and one from Fayetteville, are declined, because the writers do not give the Editors their real names. Our rule is peremptory in this matter. We do not even read communications unaccompained by the writers names. It is unreasonable to ask Editors to publish an article, in whom the writer has not sufficient confidence to privately entrust with his name.

We are unable to find a copy of the Fayetteville *Observer* containing the proceedings of the Harnett county meeting, which we are requested to copy. The Editors of that paper will oblige us by sending us one.

We have received from Mr. J. M. Leach the following communication, which, in common fairness, we have no hesitation in publishing. At the same time, from what we know of Mr. Leach through Mr. Holden, and especially what we heard of him when Lt. Colonel of Kirkland's regiment, we should certainly, in our belief of the facts, give the preference to what Col. Van Manning and Lt. Col. Taylor will say: for these gentlemen come accredited to us with the highest character for VERACITY. We hope our paper may reach Lt. Col. Taylor in time to have his statement of the *identical conduct* of Mr. Leach. It will surprise Mr. Holden if it should fall short of the description given by Col. Van Manning, as derived from Col. Taylor: for Mr. Holden looks upon Mr. Leach as a "political trickster, demagogue, dodger, deceiver, imposter, know nothing, and black republican" A string of jewels long enough for a lady's necklace; or if converted into rope, of sufficient length to "hang a fellow."

"*Cease* file—you bite a—"Holdenite."

For The Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—A most unjust attack is made on me in the "*Confederate*" signed by Van. H. Manning, of Arkansas, who professes to speak for Lieut. Col. Taylor, of the same State. He attempts to make something out of nothing, as the following statement of facts will show.

Lieut. Col. Taylor, and other Confederate soldiers and myself and one other citizen, who was taking us in skifts to Vicksburg, were captured on the Tensas, in Louisiania, nearly a year ago. I was on my way home from my plantation. On the night before reaching Grant's head-quarters, we stayed at Richmond, in Madison Parish. The Provost Marshall who was a captain, and two other captains, were Kentuckians. They commenced the conversation, and it was incidentally mentioned by one of them that they were slave-holders. I expressed my surprise and regret that Southern men and slave-holders too, should be found in the ranks of the enemy. They replied to this at some length and asked me my political antecedents. I replied that I had always been a Henry Clay Whig, and that had he lived this war would have been averted, and the union saved. And added, that every body knew that the abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South, had destroyed the best form of government the world had ever witnessed. Taylor, in an abrupt and excited manner said, "I'll be damned if I like to travel with a man who denounces my principles, or my friends"—I replied with equal feeling that he might select his travelling companions and that I had no desire to be one of them—and added that he was the first man I had met with that had taken offense at an admitted fact. He quieted down, and the conversation here ended. In less than ten minutes he seemed as friendly as usual, we slept in a few feet of each other, went on the next day in the same ambulance, no other person in it, had much conversation. When we reached there I sent my card to Gen. McClernand, who was, when we were in Congress together, a personal friend and a pro-slavery man. He allowed me, as he would have allowed any other *citizen*, to go on my journey home, and said what Lieut. Stickey, who commanded the men that had captured us had said before, that I would not have been taken a prisoner at all, had I not been in company with Confederate soldiers.

I remained all day and night on the same boat with Taylor, and we talked freely together. He asked me to do several favors for him, some of which I cheerfully did, and in one I failed, after making efforts, which he doubtless remembers and would surely now acknowledge. So that I was allowed to come home *because I was not in the army*, and he was held and sent off a prisoner *because he was an officer in actual service.*

This is the whole matter, and that neither in that conversation, or any other, have I uttered disloyal sentiments, or any different opinions from those which I now daily speak and declare.

I have replied to this unproved attack, in temperate language, thinking it most befitting the times, and have only to add, that after the lapse of nearly a year, when I am a candidate, and on the eve of the election it is made, and that surely every body will understand it and properly appreciate its object.

March 30th, 1864. J. M. LEACH.

Progress please copy.

ARMY MATTERS.

We learn from the Montgomery *Advertiser*, that on the night of the 14th instant, two companies of State militia, comprising 70 men, commanded by Capts. Henry Smith and Samuel Henry, crossed the Tennessee river, near Guntersville, surprised a camp of 100 Yankees, and succeeded in killing five and capturing fifty men, with their horses, arms, accoutrements, and all their stores. They brought the prisoners, horses, &c., safely to this side of the river. The Yankees were killed by our men with the butt end of their muskets, as they could not get their guns to go off. They are now armed with Spencer rifles, captured from the enemy. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 31st ult says:

"There was no news of interest from Fredericksburg last evening. We mentioned on yesterday the capture of three of our men at Falmouth, on Monday evening. It appears some half dozen of our men went across the river to see some citizens haul a seine. While watching the fishermen, fifteen or twenty Yankees dashed in among them, robbed several of the citizens of their watches, money, and horses, and captured three of the soldiers, who were attempting to escape by running. The others kept still and were overlooked. The enemy were from the Grove, sixteen miles above Falmouth, where about four hundred of that notorious gang of thieves and assassins—the Harris Light Cavalry—are stationed."

We join in the hope recently expressed in an exchange, that Gen. Morgan will be allowed to prosecute his plans, without having every movement and every purpose chronicled, for the benefit of the enemy. Why not let him fall upon them as a surprise?

There is no doubt that the Yankees are concentrating a very heavy force in front of Gen. Johnston. Large reinforcements are constantly passing through Nashville bound for the front, and no one there doubts that the great battle of the war is to be fought in Northern Georgia.

The Federal transports up the Yazoo river, it is stated are caught in a trap, as some of our forces have erected batteries below them; they cannot go down the river, and they cannot stay where they are on account of the water falling.

All detailed men from Longstreet's department have been ordered to report back, in person, immediately to their respective companies—disabled men and men from reserve corps are to fill their places.

For The Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The death of Col. Christian has caused quite a commotion in the political waters of the 7th congressional district. The canvass now going on is exciting much interest. I had the pleasure of hearing the candidates express their views on the great issues before us last week, at Pittsboro'. M. O. Waddell, Esq., first took the stand, and made a simple announcement of his withdrawal from the contest. He was followed by James M. Leach, late Lieut. Col. of 21st Regiment North Carolina Troops I never before heard a speech to which the expression of "*vox preterea nihil*" was so pertinently applicable. It consisted of truisms, apostrophes to peace, lamentations on the horrors of war, an ad captandum appeals to the people. Two points he made perfectly clear—that he wished to go to Congress, and that he wanted peace—peace on the basis of separation if possible; if not, peace the best we can get; but peace we must have. He seems to be for anything and everything to accomplish these two objects. Upon the gubernatorial question he is non-committal—"fishy"—"half and-half." He loves Gov Vance—claims a large share of the honor of his election; but he *understands* that the Governor is opposed to him, *ergo* he is not willing to support the Governor Holden has abused him scandalously—he has no confidence in Holden; and if Gov. Vance will back down from the high ground taken in his Wilkesboro' speech, and be neutral in his contest—then he will vote for him—*perhaps!* Even were it true that Gov Vance favors his competitor's election, the excuse of Mr. Leach for withholding his support is paltry and selfish; but founded as it is upon *rumor*, it descends far below selfishness. This plea may do for a crafty politician, but not for a true patriot.

A. G. Foster, Esq., of Randolph, next followed. He takes bold grounds in favor of the Confederacy—is for peace on the only terms we can accept—independence and separation—is opposed to all conventions as calculated to retard the very object designed to promote, compliments Gov. Vance's ability, devotion to the cause and administrative success, and pledges him his hearty support. Mr. Foster is a man of fine sense and judgment, a good orator, and true Confederate, and one in whose hands our interests may be safely trusted. His speech was well-received, and his prospects of election are flattering.—Gen. Taylor followed in a speech in which he gave Mr. Leach some hard rubs; but entertaining the same views as Mr Foster, with a degree of unselfish patriotism truly commendable he has retired from the contest.

A great change has come over the people with regard to Mr. Holden's candidate for Governor—Mr. Holden. They now see that all he meant by the cry—the people, the people—was only Mr. Holden Mr. Holden. "But alas! poor Yorick," friend after friend departs." Even the chivalric Leach dare not acknowledge his friendship. No journal out of the State, and perhaps no one in the State except the Yankee sheet at Newbern, has given him the least encouragement, and I have yet to see the man who says "I am for Holden" Verily, if Holden bloweth not his own trumpet, the same shall not be blown! This leader of political disaffection in North Carolina, this habitual maligner of Confederate authorities, has done more to educate the people into the doctrine of secession, and less to help them out of it than perhaps any man in the State. But his overwhelming defeat is a foregone conclusion. Our noble Governor will be returned to his present position, with a unanimity of sentiment with few parallels. The original secessionists are willing to sink party in the country, and on grounds of commendable patriotism, are content to re-elect a former political adversary. All parties should come together on principles of fidelity to the country, and stand shoulder to shoulder in this struggle. The council halls need the purest men and the best talents. Let such, and such only, fill our next Legislature.

CHATHAM.

For The Confederate.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., March 28 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time is rapidly approaching when we shall be called upon to cast our suffrages for members of the next legislature of North Carolina, I think it behooves the people to speak out, and let their voices be heard in regard to the selections that are to be made. But this communication is intended simply to call the attention of the people to this matter, in the hope that they may take it into consideration before it is too late, and take those steps that are necessary to secure the election of such men, as by their conduct have entitled themselves to the support of the country.

We have enemies at home as well as abroad, an enemy as dangerous as the one that openly seeks our subjugation—one that has already tarnished the fair name of our State, and brought us almost to the brinks of ruin; and while the good and true men of the land have been battling for the independence of their country, their only object has seemed to have been to throw every obstacle in the way of the government, to create dissatisfaction among the soldiers, and so ingratiate themselves in the affections of the unsuspecting as to secure almost all the civil positions of the country. These men are now actively at work, (a large number of them were made magistrates by the last Legislature for the sole purpose of securing them from the operations of the conscript law,) and they, with thousands of others who are cowardly skulking behind the petty offices, while those into whom the traitor Holden has succeeded in instilling his pernicious doctrines, are seeking every opportunity to weaken the government, and insure our final defeat.

And they have been so successful thus far, that North Carolina is openly reproached for her conduct. But these disturbers of our peace can be beaten down. There are still left enough rightous people to save the State, and the great object with us is to secure a unity of action among the soldiers and the people at home, and to do that we tell the people that the soldier's claims must not be overlooked. They do not wish to give a position to any man who has not been in the service, to screen him from the war. They cannot tell the reasons that have kept him out. He may be opposed to the war, or too much of a coward to assert his rights, and if either, is not worthy of their support. Then the people should select those who, by their patriotism and valor have entitled them to the confidence of the country—and I believe I know enough of the soldier's feelings to assert that they will go to their own ranks, and seek among those who have borne with them the "heat and burden of the day," the men in whom are combined the qualities requisite for the exigences of the times Our only object then is to give the people at home warning, to so guard their actions as to secure a unity of action, *and to begin in time.*

SOLDIER.

Holders of Six Per Cents are perhaps not aware that the coupons on their bonds are payable after the 1st of April in the new issue. This of itself will afford considerable relief to the community.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Important from the West.

ATLANTA, April 1.

A special despatch dated Grenada, March 31st, says that the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 28th has been received. It states that the steamer L. D. Perry arrived from above on the evening of the 27th, and the City of Alton this morning, bringing exciting news from Gen. Forrest.

Late on Friday evening last, before the Perry left Cairo, a despatch had been received from Paducah, Ky., stating that the city was on fire and fighting going on. The Alton left Cairo on Saturday evening, and the accounts by her confirm the above, adding that Paducah was in ashes, and fighting still going on between the gunboats.

Her news also stated that the rebels on shore had driven in the pickets at Columbus, Ky., on Friday night, and an attack on the town was expected.

The steamer Perry was fired on at Hickman Ky., but passed without being seriously damaged.

New York dates of the 27th quote gold at 169¾.

Latest From Europe.

RICHMOND, April 1.

The latest European news is unimportant. In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck stated that he was glad to see the Federal shipping swept from the seas.

Archduke Maximilian lately visited Queen Victoria.

In Liverpool on the 16th ult., cotton was advancing in price—inferior quality being ¼ pence higher.

Funding of Confederate Money.

COLUMBUS, GA., April 1.

Total amount funded here $7,265,000.

WILMINGTON, April 1.

Amount funded here about $6,000,000.

GOLDSBORO, April 1.

The amount funded here by citizens is $1,435,500, and by disbursing officers $172,934.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

DALTON, April 1.

The reports sent forward in regard to the change of the enemy's force in our front, is purely sensational. Reliable information from inside their lines give no account of any change. Sham battles seem to be popular with them, and their firing was terrific yesterday. Weather cloudy and rainy.

The Exchange Question.

RICHMOND, April 1.

Judge Ould is expected to return from Fortress Monroe to-morrow, where he has been engaged in an attempted settlement of the difficulty involved in the exchange of prisoners.

The flood in James river is receding.

Reported Capture of Confederates.

RICHMOND, April 1.

New Orleans papers of the 24th ult., received in Mobile, claims the capture of 210 Confederate soldiers in Bayou Rapids, on the 21st ult. Also four pieces of artillery and a large number of horses.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS.—The Northern mail arrives daily at 4, o'clock a. m., and closes at 6 a. m.

The Western mail arrives daily at 6 a. m. and closes at 9, p. m.,

The Eastern mail arrives daily at 4½ a. m., and closes at 6 a. m

The doors of the Post office open for the delivery of mail at 7½ a. m., and closes 7 p. m. except Sundays, when it will be open from 7½ a. m., to 9 a. m.

In our notice of "Commissioner appointed," on yesterday, we omitted to state that Hon. Thos. Bragg had been appointed Commissioner under the act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, before whom persons charged under this act, are to be examined.

The amount funded in four per cent. Bonds, at the Depository in this city, up to sundown April the 1st, was $3,122,600.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A gentleman recently arrived in Richmond from Maryland, where he has been for several weeks, gives an encouraging account of the feeling existing among the friends of the South in that State. He says they never were more hopeful or more sanguine of the success of the Confederate cause than at the present time. Manacled by the armed legions of Lincoln, and separated from their Southern friends by natural obstacles, they have never despaired of ultimately uniting their State to the Southern Confederacy.

"Hermes," the Richmond correspondent, of the Charleston *Mercury*, under date of 23d inst., writes:

A report was circulating yesterday morning amongst business men, that some one in the Treasury Department had decided that the purchasers of 4 per cent. bonds could not use them in payment of taxes, but would have to hold them as a permanent investment. This is denied by the *Sentinel*, which says further that the excess of a certificate over and above the amount due for taxes will be returned to the tax payer in another certificate.

A Paris correspondent of a Philadelphia paper asserts that "the Minister of Marine has ordered the French Navy to be put on a war footing in the *shortest time possible.*—This looks as if Napoleon had got some idea in his head; he has not yet given to the public. Perhaps he may intend to interfere in affairs on this side of the water. And then again—perhaps not. He will do whatever he has made up his mind to do, whatever it may be.

Letters designed for officers west of the Mississippi may be sent by the Express mail. Correspondents should be careful to address their letters "per Express Mail, via Brandon, Mississippi," and prepay the postage of forty cents on each single letter of half an ounce weight.

The Mobile Tribune has authority that at Huntsville, Ala., there had been an extensive fire—that it was burning from noon on the 14th inst., to Tuesday, the 15th. The northeast section of the city, we learn, was unquestionably destroyed by fire.

The proprietors of the *Field and Fireside* offer $750 for the best story, and $250 for the best poem—of 150 to 300 lines—to be delivered before the 1st of May, and examined under the usual conditions.